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poses when they clearly see the definite benefits they lose because the needed money goes to purposes of war.¹

We judge men by the ratio of their accomplishments to their opportunities. And so it must be with nations. As we gradually learn that the will and intelligence of the nation can do even more eminently than any single individual the work of fighting disease and ignorance and vice; that indeed only the united people can today insure free communication and just commerce; that the growth and application of science increases vastly by public support; when there are all these opportunities for national effort, men will not be content to approve a government whose main effort is merely to be prepared for attack from without. Swagger and sword-clanking and parade of "honor" will no longer satisfy the newer measure of worth; they no longer seem the prime use of so high and effective an instrument as the national power.

CAUSES OF HOPE AND OF HESITATION.

The higher standards are not something merely of the future. They have already brought it to pass that a permanent and impartial tribunal is available in all cases of international dispute. And their work will go on, I believe, until there is also available an impartial military force to protect the single nation from aggression. Until then, the state will rightly hesitate to imitate in all fullness the entirely defenseless bearing of the gentleman; for he, as I have said, has been made confident and secure by long experience of an independent power interested to enforce his rights. And this, which is wanting to our present nations, gives each a certain excuse for its great armament, and for declaring the personal standard of conduct inapplicable to the nation's life. But the deep desires of humanity are indomitable, and the longing for international law and order, daily becoming more intense, will force aside this last obstacle to the full recognition of the higher standard.

THE NEWER STANDARDS NEED NOT AWAIT UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Yet a confusion should be avoided. The change to the higher standard in regard to fighting does not itself have to be postponed to a time when wars shall cease. In private life the standards of judgment by which theft and murder are condemned are not counted visionary because theft and murder persistently occur. To admit that wars will sometimes come in spite of all that can be done does not make invalid the higher canons of national conduct. And these higher criteria will, in the end, transform the facts into fuller accord with themselves. They will exercise an unfailing pressure—resistible, it is true, but by their very persistence changing the entire aspect of international life.

WHAT MAKES A HIGHER STANDARD APPLY.

Thus we may meet the old assertion that the laws of private honor do not apply to national affairs. They apply whenever men care to apply them. In this

¹ Attention cannot be drawn too often to the fact that—leaving out of account the Postal Service, where income and expense nearly balance—the ordinary disbursements of the United States government for purposes connected with war are about twice as great as for all other purposes combined.

respect they are in contrast with natural laws. The law of gravitation does not wait for us; it stands on duty day and night. So do moral laws; yet in a measure they are only then real and effective when human wills accept them. And whenever nations desire peace with that passion long enduring and provident, with which they now desire trade and territory and wide sway, the higher law will apply because the nations will then judge themselves by it. The disturbers of international peace will then appear like ruffians on a city's street.

Book Notices.

PRIDE OF WAR. By Gustaf Janson. Translated from the Swedish. 350 pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.42. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

This is not a book to be looked at and laid hastily aside, but to be read from cover to cover. The story (or rather stories, for there are four of them) deals with the Turko-Italian war in Tripoli, and is an unusually live, up-to-date bit of work. There is not a dull page in the book. The moral purpose of the author, to set forth the savagery, the stupidity, and the futility of war, is worked into the story in such a vital, artistic way that one reads without any sense of being preached to. The pathetic story of Lieutenant Nino and Signorina Carmela is enough to set the hearts of all young men and young women looking forward to the blessings of married life and a home, forever against war, which horribly maims men and then hurls them aside like so much useless lumber. The still sadder tale of Hamza and Hanifa perishing in their rude desert hut under the brutal blows and shots of the invading soldiers portrays in a fresh, graphic way the manner in which "horrid war" destroys homes and spares nothing of the sacred privacies of life. In chapters 4 and 5 the heart of the Italian campaign in the desert is depicted, the fighting among the sand hills and about the oases, the awful sufferings of the wounded men, the fury of battle, the spirit of revenge. In a remarkable chapter toward the close, under the title of "Lies," the author, through the personality of an Italian archeologist driven from his work by the war, and entering the army in order to study war at first hand, sets forth how the present "hysterical craze for armaments which is sweeping like a simoon across the world" is due to lies—just a tissue of lies in which the nations indulge toward each other. The archeologist, Fontanara, dying from the effects of a wound, passes away repeating the word "Lies - - - Lies - - - Lies." The London *Athenaeum* declares that the work "sets its author at once among the greatest writers of Europe."

SWORDS AND PLOUGHSHARES. By Lucia Ames Mead. With a preface by the Baroness von Suttner and seventeen illustrations. 249 pages. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Beginning with a concise History of the Peace Movement, Mrs. Mead in the subsequent chapters deals in her usual straightforward and trenchant way with National Dangers and National Defence, with the growing Interdependence of Nations, the Makers of Militarism, the Navy as Insurance, the Fallacies of Admiral Mahan,